

ADDITIONAL RECORDS FOR TWO EASTERN ATLANTIC  
STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEANS

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*Abstract.*—Identifications are corrected for two deep water stomatopods, *Parasquilla ferussaci* (Roux) and *Meiosquilla pallida* (Giesbrecht), erroneously reported in the literature as *Pseudosquilla ciliata* (Fabricius) and *M. desmaresti* (Risso), respectively, from localities between southern Portugal and northwestern Morocco.

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After the proofs had been corrected for a review of the West African stomatopods (Manning, 1977), I came across a reference to the occurrence of the tropical *Pseudosquilla ciliata* (Fabricius) off southern Portugal and northern Morocco in depths between 175-185 m and 685-715 m (Pérès, 1974). *Pseudosquilla ciliata* is a widely distributed shallow water species, which off West Africa is not known to occur north of Sénégal and the Cape Verde Islands. This distribution suggested that the records of this species in Pérès (1964) were based on some other stomatopod, but from his account there was no way to determine which species might be involved.

In October 1977 I visited the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and examined several lots of unidentified stomatopods. Among these were three of the lots reported by Pérès from off Portugal, Spain and Morocco. Corrections are made below of two of the three identifications of stomatopods by Pérès. I thank J. Forest for the loan of this material.

A third species reported from off Morocco by Pérès, *Squilla mantis* (Linnaeus, 1758), was taken at two stations in depths of 175-185 m and 180-200 m. This species occurs from the Mediterranean southward to Angola (Manning, 1977); its occurrence off Morocco already is well documented.

*Parasquilla ferussaci* (Roux, 1830)

*Pseudosquilla ciliata.*—Pérès, 1964:6 [discussion], 23, 26, 28 [not *P. ciliata* (Fabricius, 1787)].

*Reported occurrences.*—*Président-Théodore-Tissier* stations: L.356: SW of Cabo de Santa Maria, Portugal; 36°47'N, 08°11.2'W to 36°48'N, 08°04.3'W; trawl; 450-490 m; mud with *Actinauge richardi*; 2 December 1959.—L.364: W of Cabo Trafalgar, Spain; 36°07.5'N, 06°54.5'W to 36°02.5'N, 06°51.5'W; trawl; 685-715 m; slightly muddy sand of terrigenous and organic origin; 4 December 1959.—L.368: NW of Mehdiya, Morocco; 34°39.6'N, 06°54.5'W to 34°33.5'N, 06°56'W; 260-500 m; compact bathyal mud; 5 December 1959; several specimens.—L.369: NW of Mehdiya, Mo-

rocco; 34°33.5'N, 06°52'W to 34°39'N, 06°50'W; 175–185 m; coastal terrigenous mud; 5 December 1959; 6 specimens, taken together with *Squilla mantis*.

*Remarks.*—Specimens from the first two stations were examined. That from station L.364 is a young female, 78.5 mm long, and that from station L.356 appears to be an adult female 106 mm long. The smaller specimen lacks oblique dorsal carinae on the telson as well as the posterolateral spine on the fourth abdominal somite. Both specimens have spines on the submedian and lateral carinae of the sixth abdominal somite and on the intermediate and marginal carinae of the fifth somite, as well as 8 movable spines on the outer margin of the proximal segment of the uropodal exopod.

*Parasquilla ferussaci* occurs in the Mediterranean and in the adjacent Atlantic south to the Gulf of Guinea. The most recent Mediterranean record is that of Arena & Li Greci (1973), who reported the species from off western Sicily in 505–650 m. Previous Atlantic records include that by Figueiredo (1962) off Sesimbra, Portugal, ca. 38°40'N, 09°10'W, in 252–550 m and two records from the Gulf of Guinea (Manning, 1977): off Portuguese Guinea (Guinea-Bissau) in 183 m, and off the Ivory Coast in 100 m.

The present records extend the known depth range for *P. ferussaci* to about 700 m and demonstrate that it is a true bathyal species.

In the shallower part of its depth range, on the outer shelf, *P. ferussaci* occurs together with *Squilla mantis*. The two species were taken at sta. L.369 in 175–185 m.

Off Sicily and off southern Portugal *P. ferussaci* was collected on mud with the actinian *Actinauge richardi* (Marion).

*Meiosquilla pallida* (Giesbrecht, 1910)

*Squilla desmaresti*.—Pérès, 1964:29 [not *M. desmaresti* (Risso, 1816)].

*Reported occurrence.*—*Président-Théodore-Tissier* station L.371: NW of Larache, Morocco; 35°28'N, 06°28.1'W to 35°15.2'N, 06°18.5'W; trawl; 180–230 m; coarse shelly sand; 6 December 1959.

*Remarks.*—A single female of *M. pallida*, 51.5 mm long, taken at this station, is in the collection at Paris. As in other specimens reported from the NW African coast, the claw is slender, there are 5 movable spines in the outer margin of the proximal segment of the uropodal exopod, the post-anal keel is present, and the lateral carinae of the fourth abdominal somite are armed; the abdominal spine formula is 6, 5–6, 4–6, 4–5. The corneal index is 500. The antennular peduncle is longer than the carapace and rostral plate combined.

As pointed out by Manning & Frogliia (in press), all records of *M.*

*desmaresti* from depths in excess of about 100 m, like those of Forest & Guinot (1956) from off Tunisia in 170 and 200 m, probably are based on the deeper dwelling *M. pallida*.

This species, which occurs in the western Mediterranean southward to the Ivory Coast, was reported from off NW Morocco by Monod (1925) and Manning (1977).

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